STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 109538

TO: Changhwa Cheu
Location: CM1/8D08/7E12
Art Unit: 1641
Friday, December 05, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09/799785

From: Deirdre Arnold
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
CM1-6B01
Phone: 305-8682

Deirdre.arnold@uspto.gov

Search Notes

This search was supervised by Paul Schulwitz.

STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact ***the searcher or contact:***

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor
308-4258, CM1-1E01

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* ☐ *Example: 1610*
- *Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:*
  - ☐ 102 rejection
  - ☐ 103 rejection
  - ☐ Cited as being of interest.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
  (journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

- *Relevant prior art **not found:***
  - ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
  - ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC/Biotech-Chem Library CM1 – Circ. Desk

FILE 'MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 10:55:52 ON 05 DEC 2003

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:55:52 ON 05 DEC 2003

=> nanowell
L42 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L43 4 FILE BIOTECHNO
L44 0 FILE CONFSCI
L45 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L46 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L47 1 FILE LIFESCI
L48 0 FILE MEDICONF
L49 2 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L50 7 NANOWELL

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l50
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L50
L51 5 DUP REM L50 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l51 ibib abs total

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2003 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:37055923 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: **Nanowells** on silica particles in water containing long-distance porphyrin heterodimers
AUTHOR: Li G.; Bhosale S.V.; Wang T.; Hackbarth S.; Roeder B.; Siggel U.; Fuhrhop J.-H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J.-H. Fuhrhop, Freie Universitat Berlin FB Biologie, Chemie, Pharm. Inst. Chemie/Organische Chem., Takustr. 3, D-14195 Berlin, Germany.
E-mail: Fuhrhop@chemie.fu-berlin.de
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society, (03 SEP 2003), 125/35 (10693-10702), 46 reference(s)
CODEN: JACSAT ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:37055923 BIOTECHNO
AB Smooth and nonswelling spherical silica particles with a diameter of 100 nm and an aminopropyl coating are soluble in water at pH 11, coagulate quickly at pH 3, and redissolve at pH 9. Electron microscopy as well as visible spectra of covalently attached porphyrins indicate the aggregation state of the particles. Long-chain .alpha.,.omega.-dicarboxylic acids with a terminal oligoethyleneglycol (=OEG)-amide group were attached in a second self-assembly step to the remaining amine groups around the porphyrins. Form-stable 2-nm wells were thus obtained and were characterized by fluorescence quenching experiments using the bottom porphyrin as a target. The one-dimensional diffusion of fitting quencher molecules along the 2-nm pathway took several minutes. Porphyrins with a diameter above 2 nm could not enter the form-stable gaps at all. Added tyrosine stuck irreversibly to the walls of the **nanowells** and prevented the entrance of quencher molecules, the

OEG-headgroups fixated 2,6-diaminoanthraquinone. A ring of methylammonium groups was then fixed at the walls of the wells at a distance of 5 or 10 A with respect to the bottom porphyrin. 2,6-Disulfonatoanthraquinone was attached only loosely to this ring, but the exactly fitting manganese(III) meso-(tetraphenyl-4-sulfonato)porphyrinate (Mn(III) TPPS) was tightly bound. Transient fluorescence experiments showed a fast decay time of 0.2 ns for the bottom porphyrin, when the Mn(III) TPPS was fixated at a distance of 5 .ANG.. Two different dyes have thus been immobilized at a defined subnanometer distance in an aqueous medium.

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2003 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36694984 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Miniaturization and parallelization of fluorescence immunoassays in nanotiter plates
AUTHOR: Seidel M.; Gauglitz G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Gauglitz, Inst. of Phys./Theoretical Chemistry, Auf der Morgenstelle 8, D-72076 Tubingen, Germany.
E-mail: gg@ipc.uni-tuebingen.de
SOURCE: TrAC - Trends in Analytical Chemistry, (01 JUN 2003), 22/6 (385-394), 37 reference(s)
CODEN: TTAEDJ ISSN: 0165-9936
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:36694984 BIOTECHNO
AB Miniaturization and parallelization of fluorescence bioassays has gained ground in many fields of life sciences, pharmaceutical screening and chemical research and development. A heterogeneous fluorescence immunoassay for the detection of small analytes in nanoliter range using nanotiter plates (NTPs) is described. The phase-separation fluorescence immunoassay (PSFIA) is a competitive, heterogeneous immunoassay based on energy transfer to an immobilized acceptor dye at the surface of **nanowells**. .COPYRGT. 2003 Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2003 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:34179608 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Polymer based micro-reactors
AUTHOR: Becker H.; Gartner C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: H. Becker, Mildendo - Gesells. Mikrof. Sys. mbH, Goschwitzer Str. 40, D-07745 Jena, Germany.
E-mail: holger.becker@jenoptik.com
SOURCE: Reviews in Molecular Biotechnology, (2001), 82/2 (89-99), 52 reference(s)
CODEN: RMBIFZ ISSN: 1389-0352
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S1389035201000320
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:34179608 BIOTECHNO
AB In this paper, we describe the fabrication technologies necessary for the production of polymer-based micro-fluidic devices. These technologies include hot embossing as a micro-structuring method as well as so-called back-end processes to complete the micro-devices. Applications such as capillary electrophoresis, micro-mixers and **nanowell** plates are presented. .COPYRGT. 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2003 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29457486 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Miniaturized FRET assays and microfluidics: Key components for ultra-high-throughput screening

AUTHOR: Mere L.; Bennett T.; Coassin P.; England P.; Hamman B.; Rink T.; Zimmerman S.; Negulescu P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L. Mere, Aurora Biosciences Corporation, 11010 Torreyana Road, San Diego, CA 92121, United States. E-mail: MereL@aurorabio.com
SOURCE: Drug Discovery Today, (1999), 4/8 (363-369), 7 reference(s)
CODEN: DDTOFS ISSN: 1359-6446
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S135964469901377X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29457486 BIOTECHNO
AB Assay miniaturization applicable across a wide range of target classes, along with automation and process integration, are well-recognized goals for ultra-high-throughput screening on an industrial scale. This report summarizes the implementation of fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based biochemical and cell-based assays in 3456-well **NanoWell**((TM)) assay plates using key components of Aurora's ultra-high-throughput screening system. Copyright (C) 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd.

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 5 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0143616 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Ordered **nanowell** arrays
AUTHOR: PANTANO P.; WALT D. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Max Tishler Laboratory for Organic Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155, United States
SOURCE: Chemistry of materials, (1996), 8(12), 2832-2835, 25 refs.
ISSN: 0897-4756
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-21957, 354000061214700220
AN 1997-0143616 PASCAL
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=> file .chemistry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	13.63	34.98

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:56:36 ON 05 DEC 2003
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=> nanowell and waveguide
L52 1 FILE CAPLUS
L53 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L54 0 FILE COMPENDEX
L55 0 FILE ANABSTR
L56 0 FILE CERAB
L57 0 FILE METADEX
L58 3 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L59 4 NANOWELL AND WAVEGUIDE

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l59
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L59
L60 4 DUP REM L59 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l60 ibib abs total

L60 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:323081 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lipoparticle comprising a protein and methods of making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Doms, Robert W., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Rucker, Joseph, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
Hoffman, Trevor L., Lansdowne, PA, UNITED STATES
Bates, Paul, Swarthmore, PA, UNITED STATES
Hoxie, James A., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002183247	A1	20021205
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-32311	A1	20011221 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-6678, filed on 13 Jan 1998, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-47226P	19970520 (60)
	US 2000-257988P	20001222 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1701 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-2921
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3568
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Enveloped virus vectors are described which comprise a cellular virus receptor protein and which are capable of fusing with a cell which

comprises a viral envelope protein to which the cellular virus receptor protein is cognate. Enveloped virus vectors comprising a plurality of cellular virus receptor proteins are also described. Methods for making the enveloped virus vectors are described, as are methods of using the enveloped virus vectors. The invention further relates to a lipoparticle comprising a membrane spanning protein, and the lipoparticle can be attached to a sensor surface. The invention relates to methods of producing and using the lipoparticle to, inter alia, assess protein binding interactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L60 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:206146 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Micro-array evanescent wave fluorescence detection device		
INVENTOR(S):	Bach, David, Ellicott City, MD, UNITED STATES Booth, Bruce L., Westchester, PA, UNITED STATES Richards, James C., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES		

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002110839	A1	20020815
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-845489	A1	20010430 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-200574P	20000428 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BROWN, RUDNICK, BERLACK & ISRAELS, LLP., BOX IP, 18TH FLOOR, ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1411

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel **nanowell** microarrays are disclosed in optical contact with polymer **waveguides** wherein evanescent field associated with lightwaves propagated in the **waveguide** excite target substances in the **nanowells** either by a common **waveguide** or by individual **waveguides**. Fluid samples are conveyed to the **nanowells** by means of microfluidics. The presence of the target substances in fluid samples is detected by sensing fluorescent radiation generated by fluorescent tag bound to the target substances. The fluorescent tags generate fluorescent radiation as a result of their excitation by the evanescent field. One or more PMT detectors or a CCD detector are located at the side of the **waveguide** opposite to the **nanowells**. Fluorescent radiation is detected due to its coupling with the **waveguide** or its emission through the **waveguide**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L60 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:112538 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Method and system for rapid biomolecular recognition of amino acids and protein sequencing		
INVENTOR(S):	Shipwash, Edward, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES		

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002058273	A1	20020516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-927424	A1	20010809 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-224551P	20000810 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 102
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5577
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods, compositions, kits, and apparatus are provided wherein the aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase system is used to analyze amino acids. The method allows very small devices for quantitative or semi-quantitative analysis of the amino acids in samples or in sequential or complete proteolytic digestions. The methods can be readily applied to the detection and/or quantitation of one or more primary amino acids by using cognate aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase and cognate tRNA. The basis of the method is that each of the 20 synthetases and/or a tRNA specific for a different amino acid is separated spatially or differentially labeled. The reactions catalyzed by all 20 synthetases may be monitored simultaneously, or nearly simultaneously, or in parallel. Each separately positioned synthetase or tRNA will signal its cognate amino acid. The synthetase reactions can be monitored using continuous spectroscopic assays. Alternatively, since elongation factor Tu:GTP (EF-Tu:GTP) specifically binds all AA-tRNAs, the aminoacylation reactions catalyzed by the synthetases can be monitored using ligand assays. Microarrays and microsensors for amino acid analysis are provided. Additionally, amino acid analysis devices are integrated with protease digestions to produce miniaturized enzymatic sequenators capable of generating either N- or C-terminal sequence and composition data for a protein or peptide. The possibility of parallel processing of many samples in an automated manner is discussed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L60 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:817074 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:341152
TITLE: Micro-array evanescent wave fluorescence detection device
INVENTOR(S): Richards, James C.; Booth, Bruce L.; Bach, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Edgelight Biosciences, Inc., USA; Optical Crosslinks, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001084197	A1	20011108	WO 2001-US13905	20010430

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,

BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2002110839 A1 20020815 US 2001-845489 20010430
EP 1285290 A1 20030226 EP 2001-934953 20010430
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
JP 2003532123 T2 20031028 JP 2001-581165 20010430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-200574P P 20000428
WO 2001-US13905 W 20010430

AB Reaction matrixes (e.g., **nanowell** microarrays) are described which comprise .gtoreq.1 **waveguide** capable of guiding and channeling light and having on the surface of the **waveguide** a cladding layer having .gtoreq.1 area of depletion wherein a substance placed within the depletion area can be illuminated by the evanescent wave of light channeled in the **waveguide**(s). Fluid samples may be conveyed to the **nanowells** by means of microfluidics. The presence of target substances in fluid samples may be detected by sensing fluorescent radiation generated as a result of excitation by the evanescent field by a fluorescent tag bound to the target substances. Detectors may be located at the side of the **waveguide** opposite to the **nanowells** where fluorescent radiation is detected due to its coupling with the **waveguide** or its emission through the **waveguide**. Application to fluorescent immunoassay and DNA sequencing is discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> file .chemistry

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	17.96	52.94
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=> nanowell
L61 18 FILE CAPLUS
L62 4 FILE BIOTECHNO

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L63           6 FILE COMPENDEX
L64           1 FILE ANABSTR
L65           0 FILE CERAB
L66           0 FILE METADEX
L67         120 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L68         149 NANOWELL

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l61-l64
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L61
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L62
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L63
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L64
L69          22 DUP REM L61-L64 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l69 and waveguide
L70          18 S L69
L71           1 FILE CAPLUS
L72           0 S L69
L73           0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L74           3 S L69
L75           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L76           1 S L69
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L78           0 S L69
L79           0 FILE CERAB
L80           0 S L69
L81           0 FILE METADEX
L82           0 S L69
L83           0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L84           1 L69 AND WAVEGUIDE

=> d l84 ibib abs total

L84  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:817074  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          135:341152
TITLE:                    Micro-array evanescent wave fluorescence detection
                          device
INVENTOR(S):              Richards, James C.; Booth, Bruce L.; Bach, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Edgelight Biosciences, Inc., USA; Optical Crosslinks,
                          Inc.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2001084197      A1   20011108       WO 2001-US13905  20010430
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
             HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
             RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN,
             YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
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BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2002110839 A1 20020815 US 2001-845489 20010430
EP 1285290 A1 20030226 EP 2001-934953 20010430
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
JP 2003532123 T2 20031028 JP 2001-581165 20010430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-200574P P 20000428
WO 2001-US13905 W 20010430

AB Reaction matrixes (e.g., **nanowell** microarrays) are described which comprise .gtoreq.1 **waveguide** capable of guiding and channeling light and having on the surface of the **waveguide** a cladding layer having .gtoreq.1 area of depletion wherein a substance placed within the depletion area can be illuminated by the evanescent wave of light channeled in the **waveguide**(s). Fluid samples may be conveyed to the **nanowells** by means of microfluidics. The presence of target substances in fluid samples may be detected by sensing fluorescent radiation generated as a result of excitation by the evanescent field by a fluorescent tag bound to the target substances. Detectors may be located at the side of the **waveguide** opposite to the **nanowells** where fluorescent radiation is detected due to its coupling with the **waveguide** or its emission through the **waveguide**. Application to fluorescent immunoassay and DNA sequencing is discussed.

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=> microarray(2A) microarray
L85 794 FILE CAPLUS
L86 42 FILE BIOTECHNO
L87 7 FILE COMPENDEX
L88 2 FILE ANABSTR
L89 0 FILE CERAB
L90 0 FILE METADEX
L91 869 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L92 1714 MICROARRAY(2A) MICROARRAY

=> microwell(2A)microarray
L93 7 FILE CAPLUS
L94 1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L95 0 FILE COMPENDEX
L96 0 FILE ANABSTR
L97 0 FILE CERAB
L98 0 FILE METADEX
L99 7 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L100 15 MICROWELL(2A) MICROARRAY

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l100
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L100
L101 14 DUP REM L100 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l101 ibib abs total

L101 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:320140 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:333991
TITLE: Microwell biochip containing isocyanate hydrogel for capture agent immobilization and with microporous, hydrophobic polymer membrane at well bottoms

INVENTOR(S): Tsinberg, Pavel; Roycroft, Pat; Falcovitz-Gerassi, Yehudit Hannah; Hahn, Soonkap
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biocept, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003034026	A2	20030424	WO 2002-US32751	20021015

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-329632P P 20011015

AB Microwell biochips (11) are formed from a thin flat plate (13) of polymeric material having a plurality of regularly spaced holes (15) that extend completely there through. The lower end of each hole is closed by a microporous, hydrophobic, polymeric membrane (17) laminated to the undersurface of the plate which retains an aq. test soln. in the wells until a vacuum is applied to the undersurface thereof to effect draining of the soln. and of any wash soln. that might be subsequently added. A spot of polymg. isocyanate-functional hydrogel is applied generally centrally to the porous membrane surface at the bottom of each well in a manner so as to cover only a minor portion of the surface and out of contact with the well sidewalls, thus providing substantial surface area through which drainage can be readily effected. Biol. capture agents are assocd. with the polymg. hydrogel so as to become immobilized as a part thereof. A black polycarbonate plate of 1 mm thickness contg. 60 holes of 1.3 mm diam. was prepd. A 0.45 .mu.m pore size polypropylene membrane was laminated to the undersurface of the plate. A mixt. of anti-transferrin antibody in Hypol was printed in the wells and cured to make a protein biochip.

L101 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:868552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:347701
TITLE: Microwell array, and method for taking out liquid from microwell array
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Hideyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003315346	A2	20031106	JP 2002-118249	20020419

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-118249 20020419

AB A microwell array for sealing a liq. sample for a chem. reaction is provided, with which the sealing, culturing and taking out of the liq.

sample are realized with high speed and low cost without wasting the sample. The microwell array comprises a container in which multiple independent wells are arranged in an array state, and a lid for covering the container. The array is characterized in that it possesses such a structure that a liq. sample is sealed in each well by welding, and thereafter, the substance inside the well is taken out. Diagrams describing the array assembly are given.

L101 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:387109 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:378226
TITLE: Spotting apparatus for distributing reagent in microwells or collecting reagent from **microwells** formed on **microarray**
INVENTOR(S): Muratsubaki, Ryoji; Sugimori, Tadashi; Nakajima, Seiki; Tamiya, Eiichi; Murakami, Yuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sugino Machine Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003149094	A2	20030521	JP 2002-144296	20020520

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-262780 A 20010831
AB The app. is equipped with a microarray holder, a means for 3-dimensionally moving the holder, a spotting head attached to the holder, a means for image-pickup of the multiple microwells, a means for calcg. informations of position of the microwells, and a means for moving the holder according to the information obtained; wherein the calcn. is done for obtaining the information including the position of center of the microwell.

L101 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:187849 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:217809
TITLE: Microwell chip
INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Rintaro; Nakamura, Nobu; Nishine, Tsutomu; Yoshida, Toshihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shimazu Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003070456	A2	20030311	JP 2001-271295	20010907
US 2003047761	A1	20030313	US 2002-235971	20020905
CN 1403816	A	20030319	CN 2002-131934	20020905

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-271295 A 20010907
AB A microwell chip for a biol. sample treatment or reaction is provided, with which it is not necessary to exchange a heat block even when its well no. or shape is varied. The microwell chip is formed with high-speed injection molding. The thickness of the chip main body is 1mm; the capacity of each well is 1.2.mu.l; and the wall thickness at the bottom phase of the well is 250.mu.m. Around the opening part of each well is formed a projection part projecting 200.mu.m high from the surface of the chip main body so that the well opening can be sealed with a sheet of sealing material made of aluminum or resin. Since the planar shape of the

microwell chip entirety is rectangular and its bottom phase is formed in a flat plate-shape, the shape of the heat block can be flat plate-shaped independently of the chip specification such as well no. or shape.

L101 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:201898 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and apparatus for normalization and deconvolution of assay data
INVENTOR(S): Bodzin, Leon J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Yguerabide, Juan, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Warden, Laurence, Poway, CA, UNITED STATES
Anderson, Richard R., Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES
Rhodes, Kate, Poway, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003139886	A1	20030724	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-236169	A1	20020905	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-317543P	20010905	(60)
	US 2002-364962P	20020312	(60)
	US 2002-376049P	20020424	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds, LLP, 3300 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, CA, 94304
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 65
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 57 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5546
AB The present invention is directed to deconvolution and normalization of assay data. The present invention includes a control and analysis system, used in conjunction with a signal generation and detection apparatus, for capturing, processing and analyzing images of samples having resonance light scattering (RLS) particle labels. The control and analysis system processes instructions and algorithms for performing multiplexed assays of two or more colors, for example, to allow separation and analysis of detected light that contains information from two or more different types or sizes of RLS particles. The multiplexing analysis software is preferably incorporated within the system of the present invention, and the multiplexing analysis is preferably performed in real-time during a scanning or assay procedure. The invention provides for a computer readable medium containing instructions for carrying out the same.

L101 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173363 USPATFULL
TITLE: Detectable labels, methods of manufacture and use
INVENTOR(S): Dejneka, Matthew J., Corning, NY, UNITED STATES
Lahiri, Joydeep, Painted Post, NY, UNITED STATES
Muller, Uwe R., Painted Post, NY, UNITED STATES
Tanner, Cameron W., Horseheads, NY, UNITED STATES
Tepesch, Patrick D., Corning, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003119207	A1	20030626	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-27286	A1	20011220	(10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CORNING INCORPORATED, SP-TI-3-1, CORNING, NY, 14831

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 853
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Labels, methods of making labels and methods of using labels are disclosed. The labels can be manufactured using fiber drawing techniques or by shutter masking. The labels can be used for detecting the presence of an analyte in a sample and for detecting interactions of biomolecules.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L101 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120090 USPATFULL
TITLE: Linear nucleic acid and sequence therefor
INVENTOR(S): Kachab, Edward Hanna, Queensland, AUSTRALIA
Barnett, Graeme Ross, Queensland, AUSTRALIA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003082571	A1	20030501	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-117108	A1	20020408	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-282491P	20010410	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & MCAULIFFE LLP, 1666 K STREET,NW, SUITE 300, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1673
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Nucleic acids and sequences therefor are disclosed that are characterized by a reduction or lack of internal secondary structure, are capable of hybridizing with a complementary nucleic acid and do not hybridize with non-complementary nucleic acids (eg. do not cross-hybridize or form dimers) under low stringency hybridization conditions. In particular, the nucleotide sequences enable use of these nucleic acids, without reduction in target hybridization efficiency with increasing nucleic acid length. The nucleic acids may be used with analyte capture systems, for example medical, veterinary and agricultural diagnostic applications. In particular, the nucleic acid may be used as irrelevant binding pairs in an analyte capture system, such as an array or lateral flow assay.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L101 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:308929 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating ceramic surfaces
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Cheng-Tsin, Union City, CA, United States
Ferguson, Keith A., San Mateo, CA, United States
Herreria, Esteban V., Redwood City, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Morgan Crucible Company PLC, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6652918	B1	20031125	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-458616		19991210	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-111887P	19981211 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Barr, Michael
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Russell, Dean W., Kilpatrick Stockton LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 477

AB The invention relates to methods for treating ceramic surfaces to decrease their wettability by aqueous solutions. One method involves polishing the ceramic surface until wettability is decreased, and a second method involves a silane heat treatment. Both methods can be used to produce ceramic supports for IEF and electrophoresis gels, as well as microarray plates.

L101 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:632455 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:180734
TITLE: Nucleic acid capture and clonal amplification with arrays of primers immobilized on a microcompartmentalized surface
INVENTOR(S): Fischer, Achim
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Axaron Bioscience A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10106320	A1	20020822	DE 2001-10106320	20010209
WO 2002072879	A2	20020919	WO 2002-EP1406	20020211
WO 2002072879	A3	20031002		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10106320 A 20010209
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:180734

AB The invention concerns a procedure for the prodn. of a patterns of clonal islands of amplified nucleic acids on a surface. Primers are immobilized on a microcompartmentalized surface. Nucleic acids are hybridized to the primers and amplified. The microcompartments maintain each set of amplification products as a clonal population that can be further processed in isolation, e.g. cloning or sequencing. Reagents for immobilization that can be cleaved photolytically are described. Primer extension products immobilized using these reagents may be released from the matrix for further anal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L101 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206121 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and kit for the screening, the detection and/or the quantification of transcriptional factors
INVENTOR(S): Remacle, Jose, Malonne, BELGIUM
Renard, Patricia, Lonzee, BELGIUM
Art, Muriel, Namur, BELGIUM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002110814	A1	20020815
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-816763	A1	20010323 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2000-870057	20000324

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 620 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SIXTEENTH FLOOR, NEWPORT BEACH, CA, 92660
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1204
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is related to a screening, detection and/or quantification method of one or more transcriptional factor(s) (1) possibly present in a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of:

possibly extracting and isolating said transcriptional factor (1) from said biological sample,

putting into contact the transcriptional factor (1) with a double-stranded DNA sequence (2) bound to an insoluble solid support (3), and

detecting and/or quantifying said fixed transcriptional factor (1),

said double-stranded DNA sequence having a specific sequence able to be fixed by the transcriptional factor (1) and being preferably located at a distance of at least about 6,8 nm from the surface of the solid support (3), and said double-stranded DNA sequence being bound to the surface of the insoluble solid support (3) at a concentration of at least 0.01 pmole/cm.sup.2 of solid support surface (3).

The present invention is also related to the kit comprising means and media for performing said method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L101 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:66498 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fiber optic scanner
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Shiping, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037149	A1	20020328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-805676	A1	20010313 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-188873P	20000313 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Charles D. Holland, Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94304-1018
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 883

AB The disclosed scanning structure includes an apparatus for light delivery and light receiving from a light-excitable area on a substrate to be measured by the scanning structure. The light delivery and receiving apparatus may include an optical fiber having a proximal end and a distal end which transmits light having a certain wavelength or light with several varying wavelengths to excite the substrate samples. This optical fiber may also simultaneously receive light which may be emitted by fluorescing samples on the substrate. The scanning structure also may further include a holder for the optical fiber that is able to transverse variable distances over the substrate to be measured or examined. Holders may include galvano scanners as well as resonating suspension beams. A light source, e.g., a laser, may be optically coupled to the optic fiber's proximal end. And this light source may be of a certain wavelength, but multiple light sources each having a different wavelength may also be used simultaneously by coupling the light sources into either a single optic fiber through wavelength multiplexers or by placing individual optic fibers carrying differing wavelengths in close proximity to each other. As the light is transmitted down to the substrate through the optic fiber, the fiber is sufficiently close to the substrate microarray so that it can also receive the emitted fluorescing light.

L101 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:348222 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:93991
TITLE: Light-Directed Simultaneous Synthesis of Oligopeptides on Microarray Substrate Using a Photogenerated Acid
AUTHOR(S): Komolpis, Kittinan; Srivannavit, Onnop; Gulari, Erdogan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-2136, USA
SOURCE: Biotechnology Progress (2002), 18(3), 641-646
CODEN: BIPRET; ISSN: 8756-7938
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Peptide arrays were synthesized on a substrate by attaching photoremovable groups to the surface of a substrate (i.e., glass microscope slide), exposing selected regions of the substrate to light to activate those regions, attaching an amino acid monomer with a protective group, and repeating the steps of activation and attachment until polypeptides of the desired length and sequences are synthesized. Photogenerated acid (PGA) was used as the acid to remove the protection group from amino acids or peptide oligomers. Comparative study of the deprotection using a PGA, trisarylsulfonium antimonyhexafluoride (SSb), and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) was performed on glass microscope slides. The results showed that PGA can replace TFA in the deprotection step of oligopeptide synthesis with comparable efficiencies. Acids needed for the deprotection step were generated in situ by light activation of the precursor mol. on the microwell substrate. A maskless laser light illumination system was used to activate the precursor. The accuracy of the amino acid sequence of the synthesized oligopeptide and the location of the synthesis was illustrated by the specific recognition binding of two different models: lead(II) ion-peptide biosensor for lead(II) and human protein p53 (residue 20-25)-mouse MAb DO1. After parallel synthesis of the target peptides,

their fluorescence labeling and their specific binding-based screenings, the fluorescence emission images of the peptide microarray showed fluorescence intensity as a result of specific binding at the correct locations of the array. The stepwise synthesis efficiencies of pentapeptide synthesis on the microwell substrate range are .apprx.96-100% and do not decrease with respect to the chain length of the peptide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L101 ANSWER 13 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:371286 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:80490
TITLE: Fluorescent detection of cyanobacterial DNA using bacterial magnetic particles on a MAG-microarray
AUTHOR(S): Matsunaga, Tadashi; Nakayama, Hideki; Okochi, Mina; Takeyama, Haruko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biotechnology, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo, 184-8588, Japan
SOURCE: Biotechnology and Bioengineering (2001), 73(5), 400-405
CODEN: BIBIAU; ISSN: 0006-3592
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial magnetic particles (BMPs) were used for the identification of cyanobacterial DNA. Genus-specific oligonucleotide probes for the detection of Anabaena spp., Microcystis spp., Nostoc spp., Oscillatoria spp., and Synechococcus spp. were designed from the variable region of the cyanobacterial 16S rDNA of 148 strains. These oligonucleotide probes were immobilized on BMPs via streptavidin-biotin conjugation and employed for magnetic-capture hybridization against digoxigenin-labeled cyanobacterial 16S rDNA. Bacterial magnetic particles were magnetically concd., spotted in 100-.mu.m-size **microwell** on MAG-**microarray**, and the fluorescent detection was performed. This work details the development of an automated technique for the magnetic isolation, the concn. of hybridized DNA, and the detection of specific target DNA on MAG-microarray. The entire process of hybridization and detection was automatically performed using a magnetic-sepn. robot and all five cyanobacterial genera were successfully discriminated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L101 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:29486 USPATFULL
TITLE: Photolithographic and electron beam lithographic fabrication of micron and submicron three-dimensional arrays of electronically conductive polymers
INVENTOR(S): Otagawa, Takaaki, Fremont, CA, United States
Madou, Marc J., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Wachsman, Leonor A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Gas Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5403680		19950404
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-828414		19920131 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-334680, filed on 6 Apr 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5002700 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-238571, filed on 30 Aug 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4973391 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1990-599002, filed on 25 Mar 1990, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1991-675091, filed on 25 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5187034

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gorgos, Kathryn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Phillips Moore Lempio & Finley
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 39 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 870
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a method to produce a thin film three dimensional microelectrode of an electrically conductive polymer having an organized array of identical microprotrusions, which method comprises:

(a) depositing at least one conductive metal thin film on an essentially smooth substrate,

(b) depositing a thin film of a micropositive photoresist on the surface of the at least one conductive metal thin film,

(c) subjecting the combination of step (b) to photolithographic or electron beam lithographic conditions with a mask capable of producing a metallic microwell,

(d) electrochemically polymerizing an electrically conductive polymer onto the conducting metal,

(e) removing the photoresist to produce the three dimensional microelectrode array of the electrically conductive polymer. Preferred electrically conductive polymers of step (d) are selected from polypyrrole or polyaniline. The methods wherein in step (d) the polymer is electrochemically polymerized using a constant current, or in step (d) the polymer is electrochemically polymerized using a constant potential, or in step (d), the polymer is electrochemically polymerized using a cyclic potential are preferred.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=> nanowell(P)microarray
L102          1 FILE CAPLUS
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NANOWELL(P)MICROARRAY'
L103          0 FILE BIOTECHNO
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NANOWELL(P)MICROARRAY'
L104          1 FILE COMPENDEX
L105          0 FILE ANABSTR
L106          0 FILE CERAB
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NANOWELL(P)MICROARRAY'
L107          0 FILE METADEX
L108          3 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L109          5 NANOWELL(P) MICROARRAY

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l109
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L109
L110           5 DUP REM L109 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l110 ibib abs total
```

L110 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:44893 USPATFULL
TITLE: Small molecule microarrays
INVENTOR(S): Sabatini, David M., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Stockwell, Brent R., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003032203	A1	20030213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-189336	A1	20020710 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-304253P	20010710 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ROPES & GRAY, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 39
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Small molecule arrays, particularly small molecule microarrays, and methods of identifying a small molecule based on observing the effect of a small molecule on an observable characteristic of a biological sample or test element, such as a cell, protein, cell lysate, tissue slice or small organism.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L110 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:258781 USPATFULL
TITLE: Peptide or protein microassay method and apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Diamond, Scott L., Bala Cynwyd, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Pennsylvania (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002142351	A1	20021003
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-36066	A1	20011107 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-266042P	20010202 (60)
	US 2001-309999P	20010803 (60)
	US 2001-313380P	20010817 (60)
	US 2001-313368P	20010817 (60)
	US 2001-313377P	20010817 (60)
	US 2001-322619P	20010917 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Barbara E. Johnson, 700 Koppers Building, 436 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA, 15219-1818
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 23 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 905
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A peptide or protein microassay method and apparatus in which a wide variety of chromogenic or fluorogenic peptide or protein substrates of interest are individually suspended or dissolved in a hydrophilic carrier, with aliquots of each substrate being deposited in an array or microarray of reaction loci, or "dots." Each dot, therefore, provides an

individual reaction vessel containing the peptide or protein of interest, to which a biological sample may be applied for assay purposes. The sample is applied to the array or microarray of dots by one of a variety of focused sample application techniques, including aerosolizing or misting of the sample, or target application of the sample, onto each dot without creating fluid channels between the dots which would cause cross-contamination.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L110 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:206146 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Micro-array evanescent wave fluorescence detection device		
INVENTOR(S):	Bach, David, Ellicott City, MD, UNITED STATES Booth, Bruce L., Westchester, PA, UNITED STATES Richards, James C., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002110839	A1	20020815
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-845489	A1	20010430 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-200574P		20000428 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BROWN, RUDNICK, BERLACK & ISRAELS, LLP., BOX IP, 18TH FLOOR, ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1411		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel **nanowell microarrays** are disclosed in optical contact with polymer waveguides wherein evanescent field associated with lightwaves propagated in the waveguide excite target substances in the **nanowells** either by a common waveguide or by individual waveguides. Fluid samples are conveyed to the **nanowells** by means of microfluidics. The presence of the target substances in fluid samples is detected by sensing fluorescent radiation generated by fluorescent tag bound to the target substances. The fluorescent tags generate fluorescent radiation as a result of their excitation by the evanescent field. One or more PMT detectors or a CCD detector are located at the side of the waveguide opposite to the **nanowells** . Fluorescent radiation is detected due to its coupling with the waveguide or its emission through the waveguide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L110 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:817074 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	135:341152
TITLE:	Micro-array evanescent wave fluorescence detection device
INVENTOR(S):	Richards, James C.; Booth, Bruce L.; Bach, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Edgelight Biosciences, Inc., USA; Optical Crosslinks, Inc.
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001084197	A1	20011108	WO 2001-US13905	20010430
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002110839	A1	20020815	US 2001-845489	20010430
EP 1285290	A1	20030226	EP 2001-934953	20010430
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003532123	T2	20031028	JP 2001-581165	20010430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-200574P P 20000428
WO 2001-US13905 W 20010430

AB Reaction matrixes (e.g., **nanowell microarrays**) are described which comprise .gtoreq.1 waveguide capable of guiding and channeling light and having on the surface of the waveguide a cladding layer having .gtoreq.1 area of depletion wherein a substance placed within the depletion area can be illuminated by the evanescent wave of light channeled in the waveguide(s). Fluid samples may be conveyed to the **nanowells** by means of microfluidics. The presence of target substances in fluid samples may be detected by sensing fluorescent radiation generated as a result of excitation by the evanescent field by a fluorescent tag bound to the target substances. Detectors may be located at the side of the waveguide opposite to the **nanowells** where fluorescent radiation is detected due to its coupling with the waveguide or its emission through the waveguide. Application to fluorescent immunoassay and DNA sequencing is discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L110 ANSWER 5 OF 5 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2003 EEI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001(34):4362 COMPENDEX
TITLE: Measuring liquid volumes in sub-nanoliter wells.
AUTHOR: Young, I.T. (Pattern Recognition Group Faculty of Applied Sciences, NL-2628 CJ Delft, Netherlands); Hjelt, K.T.; Van den Doel, R.; Vellekoop, M.J.; Van Vliet, L.J.
MEETING TITLE: Biomedical Instrumentation Based on Micro- and Nanotechnology.
MEETING ORGANIZER: SPIE
MEETING LOCATION: San Jose, CA, United States
MEETING DATE: 24 Jan 2001-25 Jan 2001
SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 4265 2001.p 75-80
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
PUBLICATION YEAR: 2001
MEETING NUMBER: 58315
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article
TREATMENT CODE: Theoretical; Experimental
LANGUAGE: English

AN 2001(34):4362 COMPENDEX

AB We are developing a method for high-throughput screening using arrays of " **nanowells**" built into a silicon substrate. These wells can serve as bioreactors for studying a variety of biochemical reactions such as the enzymatic activity that occurs in yeast metabolism. For a variety of studies it is important to know the volume of liquid that has been

deposited in a given well and/or to monitor the evaporation of the liquid. Using silicon as our substrate means that we can take advantage of the ability to build microelectronics into the wells in order to develop "smart" wells. The wells are manufactured on silicon wafers using conventional photolithography and etching techniques and typical wells measure 200 * 200 * 20 mum3 which is a volume of 800 pl. Aluminum electrodes are patterned on the floor of the wells. The floor as well as the electrodes are then covered by an electrical insulation layer. The complex impedance measured through the electrodes is then related to the volume of liquid in the wells. Using fluorescence microscopy as well as interference microscopy to calibrate our system, we can measure liquid volumes with an accuracy of about 5% and a resolution better than 1 pl. Real-time monitoring of fluid volumes in a collection of wells is possible by additional on-chip microelectronics which permits multiplexing the measurements over the bioreactor array. 7 Refs.

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L111          0 FILE AGRICOLA
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NANOWELL(P)ARRAY'
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L112          0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L113          0 FILE CONFSCI
L114          0 FILE HEALSAFE
L115          0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L116          0 FILE LIFESCI
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NANOWELL(P)ARRAY'
L117          0 FILE MEDICONF
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NANOWELL(P)ARRAY'
L118          1 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L119          1 NANOWELL(P) ARRAY

=> l l119 ibib abs total
MISSING OPERATOR L L119
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nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l119 ibib abs total

L119  ANSWER 1 OF 1  PASCAL  COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on
      STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:          1997-0143616   PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE:          Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights
                           reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH):        Ordered nanowell arrays
AUTHOR:                    PANTANO P.; WALT D. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE:          The Max Tishler Laboratory for Organic Chemistry,
                           Department of Chemistry, Tufts University, Medford,
                           Massachusetts 02155, United States
SOURCE:                    Chemistry of materials, (1996), 8(12), 2832-2835, 25
                           refs.
                           ISSN: 0897-4756
DOCUMENT TYPE:             Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL:       Analytic
COUNTRY:                   United States
LANGUAGE:                  English
AVAILABILITY:              INIST-21957, 354000061214700220
AN    1997-0143616   PASCAL
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PASSWORD:tuesep31

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accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     7.51      21.35

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